

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9561.

EDINBURGH,



Mercury.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1782.

On Saturday next, December 14, will be published,

PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING,

PALEMON AND LAVINA, A LEGENDARY TALE.

IN TWO PARTS.

Enlarged from a Story in THOMSON'S SEASIDE.

BY DAVID MOUNTFORT,

Prompter of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh—Printed for the Author, by Macfarquhar and Elliot, and sold by C. Elliot, Parliament-Square.

CHARITY ASSEMBLY. DUNN'S ROOMS.

THERE will be an ASSEMBLY at DUNN'S ROOMS, St Andrew's Square, on Thursday next the 12th current, to begin at seven o'clock; the profits to be divided between the Charity Work-house and Royal Infirmary.

TICKETS to be had at Mr Richardson's in the Exchange, Mr Spankie's opposite to the Tron Church, and at Mr Dunn's Hotel, New Town.—During this inclement season, and very high price of provisions, it is not doubted that the charitable and humane will cheerfully promote the laudable purpose of this assembly.

SALE OF

HABERDAHERY, TEAS, &c.

THO. CHURNSIDE, Haberdasher and Tea-Dealer, in Crichton Street, north-east corner of George's Square, returns his grateful thanks to his Friends and the Public for the encouragement he has hitherto received;—and begs leave to acquaint them, That Mrs CHURNSIDE is lately returned from London; where, and at the principal manufacturing towns in England, she has carefully selected

A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE

ASSORTMENT OF HABERDAHERY GOODS,

Part of which are just now come to hand, and are selling on very reasonable terms. The following, with sundry others, viz.

Best double taffeties, of various fashionable colours.

Single ditto, different colours, fit for drudge gowns.

Coloured lacestrings, tobines, and ducapes.

Variety of elegant silver tissives.

Black lacestrings and armazons.

Manchester gowns, and striped Indian gauzes for gowns.

Stripped and painted ginghams.

Rich fannins, black and coloured, figured and plain.

Slight fannins of various colours, figured and plain.

Satin shoe shapes.

Rich modes, lining modes, Persian, and tisanes.

A great variety of plain, striped, chequered, fringed book, tambour, and cravat mullins.

Tambour worked aprons.

Jaconet and book mullin bordered handkerchiefs.

Cambric mullin pocket-handkerchiefs, with red borders.

Cambrics and Irish linens.

A large assortment of black and white gauzes, among which are variety of Pleques.

Cypres, French, and Limo wear, lawn guaze, crape guaze, incl. stripe, spotted, and chequered gauzes, &c.

Black and white suffice gauzes, lappets, and trimmings, &c.

5-4th and 4-4th chequered, 4-4th plain, lawn club spot.

Lino and suffice guaze handkerchiefs.

7-4th chequered perlin, striped, and twickered lawn guaze aprons.

Plain and spotted French linings, and linong handkerchiefs.

Patent nets.

Plain, spotted, striped, chequered and fewed Scots lawns, and bordered lawn handkerchiefs.

Indian mantle, and handkerchiefs shawls.

A variety of printed muslin ditto.

A variety of dark and light chintz patches.

A large assortment of printed cottons, from 7 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 4 d. per yard.

A great quantity of calico wrapper.

He has on hand a large quantity of the very best BLACK and GREEN TEAS, at very moderate prices.

N. B. As T. CHURNSIDE intends in future to sell for ready money only, he is resolved to deal on very small profits.

ALEX. STODART, AND CO.

B R I D G E - S T R E E T.

ONE of the Partners being just arrived from London, the shop is very fully furnished with the NEWEST SILKS for the season, and every other fashionable article for ladies and gentlemen's wear.

As the Copartners judge it necessary to clear the Shop of the whole former stock of Silks of James Stodart, they have opened for sale, a great variety of fashionable figured and plain Silks, at very low prices, for ready money only, which will continue till the whole is sold off.

THE Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, with the Commissioners from the Counties for concerting a Plan of Defence for the safety and honour of Scotland, are requested to meet at Fortune's on Monday next the 16th December, at one o'clock, to receive the report of their committee, with the draught of a bill, agreeable to their resolutions and instructions.

By order of the Committee,

J. FLETCHER CAMPBELL, C.

PARIS AND FRANC ROSA,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSERS,

TAKE the liberty to acquaint the Ladies in general, That they are just returned from Italy, through Paris and London, and are to be heard of at Alexander Arthur's, in Hume's Buildings, St Anne's Street, New Town, Edinburgh. Such Ladies as are pleased to honour them with their commands will be immediately waited upon.

N. B. Make the Turno Riccioni so very easy, that a Lady may dress herself in less than ten minutes, without one pin, the whole surprisingly light, and cannot be received from natural hair. Ladies who chuse to have a sight of it will be waited upon, on giving notice by a servant as above.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF PETTON'S NERVOUS CORDIAL DROPS.

"SIR,

"I WAS seized by the influenza about the beginning of summer, and continued long badly. I find recourse to the best advice, but found myself no better. I was for two months in to reduce a situation with faintings, sickness, and other languid complaints, that my life was despaired of, being thought in a deep consumption.—At length, being advised to try Petton's Nervous Drops as a restorative, I took first a dose of the true Daffy's Elixir, and then the Nervous Drops, according to the directions; and, by the time that I had made use of one bottle and a half of the above Drops, found myself, from a most pitiable condition, restored to my health and strength, inasmuch that I am now able to work for the support of my family."

"The above I wish to be made public, for the good of others."

(Signed) JOHN HORSEBURGH.

Shoemaker in Nicolson's Park.

PETTON'S MUCH FAMED NERVOUS CORDIAL DROPS.

To all Afflicted with Nervous and Weakly Complaints.

THESE Drops are a most innocent preparation, of the finest Castor. —Castor is much given by the most knowing for raising and composing the spirits. But nothing like this elegant preparation of Castor has ever appeared in this country, as it not only presently strengthens the stomach and whole body, but gives a firmness to the constitution. The maker has had many acknowledgments of nervous consumptions, palsies, and all paralytic disorders, convulsions fits, epilepsies, rheumatisms, with many other languid diseases, being perfectly cured by this valuable and nourishing cordial, which, for safety, may be given to the youngest infant. In bottles of 6 s. and 3 s.

CHEMICAL OR PECTORAL DROPS;

Prepared from honey and the richest balsams, being a most efficacious and speedy cure for Conghs, Colhs, Chincoughs, Asthma, Phthisics, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, and all sorts of Consumptions. They have long had a great demand for being as restorative as Asles Milk, but much more healing and powerful. They may also be used with great advantage along with Asles Milk, as their effects are so quick. They carry off a cold in young or old in two or three times u-

ing.—In Bottles at 3 s. and 1 s.

An uncommonly fine sort of DAFFY'S ELIXER, which has been long preferred by able judges to any other kind, and is particularly adapted for stomach and fevoury complaints, cholics, &c.—In large square bottles, at 1 s. 6 d. and phials 6 d. each.

ITALIAN WASH BALL, which is of the same quality with the Milk of Roses and Almond Meal, but goes much farther,—is more convenient for carriage and using, as it can neither be broken or split, and has an agreeable perfume. Price 1 s. each.

N. B. The above has been long sold with great success by the undermentioned Mrs Yair, who will satisfy any as to particulars.

They are sold by C. WATERSTON, at her shop, Lawn Market; A. Smith, Bridge Street; R. and E. Yairs milliners, Writer's Court, Edinburgh; William Coke bookeller, Leith; James Duncan and James Gillies bookellers, Glasgow; John Gillies bookeller, Perth; Thomas Chapman merchant, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; D. Buchan bookeller, Montrose; Mrs Thomson bookeller, Aberdeen; Alexander Davidson bookeller, Inverness; Francis Jollie bookeller, Carlisle; Alexander Nisbet bookeller, Berwick; William Watson bookeller, Greenock; and David Mutchell bookeller, Stirling.

Roxburghshire, south of Kelso.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, 1783.

THE Farm of CURBURN, in the Parish of Morbattle, and shire of Roxburgh, a sound sheep farm of considerable contents; and the Farm of GREDEN, in the parish of Linton, and shire of Roxburgh. This farm consists of about 300 English acres, good corn and pasture land, accessible to lime, and very improvable.

Apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, or Richard Pringle at Bathgate.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 3.

War-Office, Dec. 3, 1782.

First troop of horse grenadier guards, Charles Andrews, Clerk, is appointed to be Chaplain, vice Peter Peckard.

20th Regiment of light dragoons, Captain George Bernard, of the 22d dragoons, to be Major, vice John William Egerton.

3d Regiment of foot guards, Major-General Humphry Stevens to be First Major, vice Thomas Lord Say and Sele. Colonel the Hon. Cosmo Gordon to be Second Major, vice Humphry Stevens. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Horneck to be Captain of a company, vice Honourable Colmo Gordon. Captain Thomas Swanton to be Captain-Lieut. 3d, vice Charles Horneck. Ensign Thomas Smith Barwell to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Swanton. Right Honourable Lord Charles Fitzroy to be Ensign, vice Thomas Smith Barwell.

14th Regiment of foot, Ensign Frederick Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Brandon Ludlow.

23d Regiment of foot, Arthur Hodge, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Edward Pollard.

45th Regiment of foot, James Samuel Engel, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Mitchell.

6th Regiment of foot, 1st battalion, Ensign William J. Stevenson to be Lieutenant, vice William Henry Ricketts.

65th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Clarke, of the Buckinghamshire Militia, to be Ensign, vice Henry Woodward.

68th Regiment of foot, Ensign — Duroche to be Lieutenant, vice Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Quarter-Master George Chalfer to be Ensign, vice — Duroche.

75th Regiment of foot, Captain Honourable Thomas Fane, of the 2d foot, to be Major, vice Philip Baggs.

80th Regiment of foot, George Marshall, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Robert Dick.

81st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Leith to be Captain of a company, vice John Ferguson.

91st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant James Ackland, of 2d foot, to be Captain of a company, vice William Highmore.

99th Regiment of foot, George Duffell-Bowes, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Fitzgerald.

Western Regiment of Fencible Men, Captain-Lieutenant Duncan Stewart to be Captain of a company, vice William Morrison. Lieutenant John Campbell, sen. to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Duncan Stewart. Ensign Allen Hestor M'Lean to be Lieutenant, vice John Campbell. Allan Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Allan Hector M'Lean. Lieutenant Murdoch M'Lean to be Quartermaster, vice Duncan Stewart.

Ensign James Williamson, of the 99th regiment, to be Lieutenant in Captain Kenneth M'Kenzie's independent company.

Captain Peter Delholme, of the 7d regiment, to be Town Major of Gibraltar, vice — Foulié.

Captain Charles Vallotton, of the 56th foot, to be Major in the army by brevet.

Nathaniel Hone, Gent. to be Adjutant to the Wiltshire militia, vice William Peck.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

8th (or the King's) Royal regiment of light dragoons, John Trench, Esq.; to be Captain, vice William Power Keating Trench. Dated November 18, 1782.

Henry Bowyer, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Dated as above.

William Power Keating Trench, Esq; to be Major in the army.

Dated August 29, 1777.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

In the present calamitous state of many parts of Scotland, when we see, every where around us, cruel want impending over the heads of thousands of the poor industrious part of our countrymen, owing to the failure of the last crop, it certainly will afford a pleasing gratification to the feelings of every humane reader of your paper, and, indeed, to every man attached to his native land, to hear of, and be grateful to the man, who, by interposing the relieving hand of charity, recalls comfort and contentment to the humble cottage of the peasant, which would otherwise be banished from his homely board by the anticipation of approaching want, with all its dreadful concomitants. The account of a benevolent act, there is no doubt, is the best stimulus that can be set before a man, to induce him to follow its footsteps: Though, indeed, I may add, that, in wicked, as well as benevolent acts, example is the best prompter. Perhaps the following narrative may help to corroborate this common observation, by inducing others to imitate it. I shall only say, that the recital of it afforded me real satisfaction.

Having occasion, about a week ago, to travel from Inverness to this city by the coast road, I made it my business, as I came along, not only to enquire into the state of the crop, (of which, in most places, I got a most melancholy account indeed) but also to get information in what manner the different gentlemen, through whose estates I passed, were (in this season of universal scarcity) treating their tenantry, i. e. Whether they were rigorously exacting their rents? and also, Whether there was any provision made, or method devised, in what manner to supply, not only their present wants, but also to secure a quantity of grain proper for seed against the ensuing crop, which every judicious proprietor of land in Scotland will, no doubt, this year give the utmost attention to, as a matter of the first importance. In the course of my enquiries, a friend, with whom I lodged a night in my way, and on whose veracity I can rely, gave me the following account of the plans the Earl of Fife had established for this year's management of the extensive estates belonging to his Lordship in the counties of Moray, Banff, and Aberdeenshire; and as it appears to me to be not only replete with charity and benevolence, but also, in every respect, calculated to have the most happy effects in alleviating the distresses of the poor industrious farmer, I cannot suppress a desire I have to lay it before the Public. In the first place, his Lordship has ordered a particular survey to be made into the state of the crop in general, where his property is situated, and has, in consequence thereof, got accurate and distinct reports of its quality and worth. He has also made a particular investigation into the circumstances and substance of every individual tenant. From this enquiry, (being perfectly acquainted with the situation of each) such as want grain, he has ordered a supply; to those who want money, indulgence. There are also granaries ordered to be kept in convenient places, to supply the different estates with meal, to those who may be in want of it; and there is already provided a quantity of corns proper for seed, which is to be dealt out on the most moderate terms, and a commission given for importation of more, in case of deficiency. Besides, there is a general order given to the factors and agents, on no account to push payment of the rents, where they see the cause of the arrear is owing to the inclemency of the season.

Surely these resolutions of the noble Earl not only highly redound to his honour, but, without presumption, I may say, are worthy the imitation of all our landed gentlemen in the present hour of distress.

By the lab

B O N D O N . Dec. 5.

Should Parliament refuse to accede to the propositions of peace made on the part of France, the minister must stand execused. War then will be the war of the people.

This morning at ten o'clock, Mr Strachey arrived at Mr Townshend's office, from Paris, having concluded the negotiation as far as his commission carried him. We do not learn that he brings any thing further than what has been already communicated.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, a messenger was sent from Shelburne House for Paris, with the result of the council held the preceding evening, at L. Grantham's office, Cleveland-Row.

Another messenger arrived very late last night at St James's, from France; but we do not learn that he brings any thing new, at least towards a peace.

The Council held on Tuesday at Lord Grantham's office, consisted of the whole Cabinet, which sat from two o'clock till eleven at night, in consideration of preliminaries to a treaty with France.

The Cabinet at present is so strictly secret and confidential, that we are assured the Secretaries of State copy their own letters.

A variety of conjectures are formed, whether the provisional articles, which are signed by America, will be instrumental to a peace with the other powers or not. It is impossible to draw any inference, unless it was known whether the Commissioners on the part of America did it by and with the consent of the Court of France.

Yesterday Lord Shelburne was at the levee, and introduced to his Majesty a gentleman lately come from France, as an assistant in the present negotiation for peace.

Yesterday advice was received of the arrival of Commodore Elliot at Portsmouth, with the Romney and Ariadne men of war. They sailed on the 5th of November from Spithead, and escorted the West India fleet as far as the latitude of Madeira, and parted with them all well under convoy of the Resistance and Alegre frigates.

Captain Cox, a prisoner to the French, is just arrived, who being homeward bound in a Jamaica man, fell in with the Ville de Paris on the 23d of September, in lat. 43° N. 33° long, bearing before the wind for the Azores, or Western Islands. She had carried away her main and mizen-masts, thrown all her upper and middle tier of guns overboard, and pannelled her lower ports.—Her stern was carried away by a sea that had pooped her, but the crew, with infinite skill and labour, had caulked over the stern, and rendered her in that part tolerably secure. When Captain Cox left her she had got up the stays for a main jury mast, and was bearing away right before the wind for the Azores.

The people on board the Ville de Paris could give no account of the Glorieux or Centaur, so that, in all probability, both these ships have foundered, and the crews perished.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 7333 was drawn a blank; but, as first-drawn, entitled to 1000 l.

No. 34,389, a prize of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 8269, 18,589, 24,148, 26,678, 19,917, 24,449, 30,574.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 13,978 was drawn a prize of 2000 l.

No. 30,348, 10,483, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 3512, 5251, 9896, 29,522, 190, 25,842, 1077.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 5.

Bank Stock, 120 l.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 75½ a ½.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. Inst.	Ditto New Ann. 6½.
3 per cent. red. 6½ a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, 60½.	Exch. Bills, 13 a 14 dice.
Long Ann. Inst.	Navy Bills, 12 a ¾ die.
Short Ann. 1778, 13½ a 9-16ths	Lot. Tick, 14 l. 8 s. morn.
India Stock, 13½.	3 per cent. Scrip. 63½ a ½.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. 63½ a ½.
India Bond, —	—

DEC. 4. E. N. E.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, December 5.

"About a quarter past three, the Usher of the Black Rod came and announced his Majesty's request of the attendance of his Commons in the House of Lords. The Speaker immediately arose, followed by several of the Members, and returned in about twenty minutes. He then went and dressed himself, and afterwards took the chair, and informed the House,

"That having attended his Majesty in the House of Lords, he had heard his gracious speech, of which he had obtained a copy, which he would with their permission read. Order being called, he read the speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"SINCE the close of the last Sessions, I have employed my whole time in the care and attention which the important and critical conjuncture of public affairs required of me.

"I lost no time in giving the necessary orders to prohibit the further prosecution of offensive war upon the continent of North America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my Parliament and my people; I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with those Colonies.

"Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go to the full length of the powers vested in me, and offered to declare them free and Independent States, by an article to be inserted in the treaty of peace. Provisional articles are agreed upon, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the Court of France.

"In thus admitting their separation from the Crown of these Kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own, to the wishes and opinion of my people. I make it my humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might result from so great a dismemberment of the Empire; and, that America may be free from those calamities, which have formerly proved in the Mother Country, how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty.—Religion—language—interest—affections may, and I hope will yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries: To this end, neither attention nor disposition shall be wanting on my part.

"While I have carefully abstained from all offensive operations against America, I have directed my whole force by land and sea against the other powers at war, with as much vigour, as the situation of that force, at the commencement of the campaign, would permit. I trust that you feel the advantages resulting from the safety of the great branches of our trade. You must have seen with pride and satisfaction the gallant defence of the Governor and the Garrison of Gibraltar; and my fleet, after having effected the object of their destination, offering battle to the combined force of France and Spain, on

their own coasts; those of my kingdoms have remained at the same time perfectly secure, and your domestic tranquillity uninterrupted. This respectable state, under the blessing of God, I attribute to the entire confidence which subsists between me and my people, and to the readiness which has been shewn by my subjects in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdom, to stand forth in the general defence. Some proofs have lately been given of public spirit in private men, which would do honour to any age, and any country.

"Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lasting examples, the signal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived in moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard due to the lives and fortunes of such brave and gallant subjects, to shew myself ready on my part, to embrace fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negotiations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communicated to you.

"I have every reason to hope and believe, that I shall have it in my power in a very short time to acquaint you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I trust, you will see just cause to approve.—I rely however with perfect confidence on the wisdom of my Parliament, and the spirit of my people; that if any unforeseen change in the dispositions of the belligerent powers should frustrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought it advisable to make, and be ready to second the most vigorous efforts in the further prosecution of the war.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have endeavoured by every measure in my power to diminish the burthen of my people.—I lost no time in taking the most decided measures for introducing a better economy into the expenditure of the army.

"I have carried into strict execution the several reductions in my civil list expences, directed by an act of the last sessions.—I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and suppressed several sinecure places in them. I have by this means so regulated my establishments, that my expence shall not in future exceed my income.

"I have ordered the estimate of the Civil List debt, laid before you last sessions, to be completed. The debt proving somewhat greater than could be then correctly stated, and the proposed reduction not immediately taking place, I trust you will provide for the deficiency, securing, as before, the repayment out of my annual income.

"I have ordered enquiry to be made into the application of the sum voted in support of the American sufferers; and I trust that you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to be shewn to those who have relinquished their properties or professions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the mother country.

"As it may be necessary to give stability to some regulations by act of Parliament, I have ordered accounts of the several establishments, incidental expences, fees and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations have already taken place in some, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, besides expediting all public business, must produce a very considerable saving, without taking from that ample encouragement which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence, and integrity, wherever they are to be found."

"I have directed an enquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my Crown, as well as the management of my woods and forests, that both may be made as beneficial as possible, and that the latter may furnish a national bulwark, with its first material.

"I have directed an investigation into the department of the Mint, that the purity of the coin, of so much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be saved, and every needless expence in it suppressed.

"I must recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the public receipts and expenditure; and above all, to the state of the public debt.—Notwithstanding the great increase of it during the war, it is to be hoped that such regulations may still be established—such savings made—and future loans so conducted; as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment.—I must, with particular earnestness, distinguish for your serious consideration, that part of the debt which consists of navy, ordnance, and virtual bills: the enormous discount upon some of these bills shews this mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient.

"I have ordered the several estimates, made up as correctly as the present practice would admit, to be laid before you. I hope that such further corrections as may be necessary will be made before the next year. It is my desire, that you should be apprised of every expence before it is incurred, as far as the nature of each service can possibly admit.—Matters of account can never be made too public.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The scarcity, and consequent high price of corn, requires your instant interposition.

"The great excess to which the crimes of theft and robbery, in many instances accompanied with personal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, has called for a strict and severe execution of the laws. It were much to be wished that these crimes could be prevented in their infancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in a most alarming degree.

"The liberal principles adopted by you concerning the rights and commerce of Ireland, have done you the highest honour, and will, I trust, increase that harmony, which ought always to subsist between the two kingdoms. I am persuaded that a general increase of commerce throughout the Empire, will prove the wisdom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of our whole trading system upon the same comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension.

"The regulation of a vast territory in Asia, opens a large field for your wisdom, prudence, and foresight. I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws, which may make their connection with Great Britain a blessing to India; and that you will take therein proper measures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and perfect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order of our government. You may be assured that whatever depends upon me, shall be executed with a steadiness, which can alone preserve that part of my dominions, or the commerce which arises from it.

"It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the true spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of my conduct, and on all occasions to advance and reward merit in every profession.

"To ensure the full advantage of a Government conducted on such principles, depends on your temper, your wisdom, your disinterestedness collectively and individually.

"My people expect these qualifications of you, and I call for them."

"Mr York arose, and, after expatiating pretty largely on the merits and happy presages to be drawn from his Majesty's most gracious speech, he moved, "That a loyal address might be presented by the House to his Majesty, informing him of their loyalty, approbation, and unanimity, of every particular which the speech contained, and to congratulate him on the fortune which had attended the last naval campaign."

"Mr Banks arose to second the motion, in which he argued very strongly for the necessity of peace. He said, that he could not but particularly approve of the address in one paragraph, which was, that of assuring his Majesty of our determination to assist him in prosecuting the war, should our necessary concessions excite in our enemies any presumption that might require any cessions from us inconsistent with our interest and honour. In regard to the abolition of places, he hoped they would be done with clemency and liberality. Although our situation was such as required almost a national paroxysm, nay even an avarice, yet he wished that those places might not be taken from the possessors during their lives, which perhaps depended upon their continuance.

"Mr Fox arose, and, after apologizing for rising to give his sentiments on a subject which, in its ultimate tendency, had his sincere and cordial approbation, said, that he should think himself negligent of that duty he owed to those with whom he had formerly acted as the servants of his Majesty, had he not risen to observe a mistake, an inadvertency which he found was in the very commencement of the speech. It was, that his Majesty had, since the close of the last session, lost no time to prohibit the further prosecution of the war. He begged to remind the House, that he did not treat this as an invidious design, but rather as an inadvertency in the Minister; for the speech of the King was generally known and considered as the speech of the Minister. However, he asked, Would any of his Majesty's present Ministers tell that House, that nothing had been done previous to the close of the last session, for the furthering a peace? Had there been no proposals made? He knew there was none would be hardy enough to answer in the negative; so that the Ministry could not but meet with his approbation, since they had only finished what he and his colleagues now, in another situation, had commenced. But with regard to the regret which the speech expressed, for allowing that independence to America which they had acquired by their arms, he would be sure to the Minister for the consequence. He would be his support; he would be his pledge. He would assure him that he had not, nor should he sign it with his blood. To use, said the honourable gentleman, a quotation from a ludicrous poem,

"Although you're asted now in nature's spite,

"You think you're wrong, but I'm conviv'd your right."

The honourable gentleman expatiated very largely on the good consequences attendant upon the negotiation of American independence; the astonishing exertions of the first Lord of the Admiralty; and a very boundless encomium on the merits of Lord Howe's expedition to Gibraltar. The honourable gentleman observed, that he had received a letter from a gentleman of distinction, wherein he complimented Lord Howe for having achieved the most glorious exploit that could possibly be found in the annals of our country.

"Governor Johnston arose and said, that in regard to the encomiums which the honourable gentlemen had passed on a certain naval commander, he wished they had been founded as much in propriety and judgment, as the compliment was in eloquence. He did not mean to detract from the noble Lord's merits; but he would not agree with the honourable gentleman in his encomiums, after having been credibly informed, that the division under Admiral Barrington had turned their sterns to the enemy, and was in the morning four leagues to the leeward of them.

"Admiral Keith Stewart rose in vindication of Lord Howe, and said, that there was no possibility of doing more to bring the combined fleet to action, than had been done by Lord Howe.

"Lord North then arose, and spoke in strong, liberal, pathetic, disinterested, and patriotic terms, for unanimity and vigorous exertions, should they be necessary, to support the honour of the crown, and the welfare of the nation. He hoped the terms of peace, if it was, or should happen to be concluded, would be proportionably honourable to our present situation; for he thought our situation was such as not to require our humiliation to the ambition of our enemies.

"The Secretary at War rose a few words in compliment of the mover, and the Honourable Gentleman who seconded the motion.

"Mr Pitt arose and said, that what had fallen from the Honourable Gentleman, (Mr Fox) was, in his opinion, not entirely consistent. He thought the Honourable Gentleman had not sufficiently arranged his ideas. However, he could not but congratulate himself on the desire he saw in him to share the honour of the conduct which he had given to the Ministry in adopting the measure he had so strongly recommended, of American independence. He thought this was such a tacit approbation as could not possibly be overlooked without some degree of self-complacency; for it was an assurance, that his Majesty's present Ministers had not departed from that tenor which had always characterised their actions and sentiments when in a different situation.

"In case I should have been too late to furnish you with the above debate, I thought it necessary to leave the house before the division took place. From the complexion of that business, however, you may readily conclude, that it went in favour of the address.

"A similar address was moved for in the House of Peers. Lord Carmarthen, in a speech of some length, moved the address, and was seconded by Lord Hawke. The address was carried with little or no opposition."

An extract of a letter from Captain Charles Abbott of the Royal Artillery, to his Son at Edinburgh, dated Gibraltar, Nov. 9. 1782.

"The vast preparations of the Spaniards to attack this garrison by sea and land, have attracted the eyes of all Europe. But God was on our side, and made our artillery the infallible administrator."

ment of sudden destruction to the grand scheme. On the 8th September, the Governor ordered the artillery to their different posts, in order to try the effect of red-hot shot on the enemy's advanced works, by way of preparative, I imagine, for the enemy's grand attack. We soon set fire to their thirteen gun and mill batteries, and entirely destroyed the Mahon redoubt. Our loss was inconsiderable. By the report of a deserter, who came in since, the enemy lost 500 men that day. On Friday, 13th September, between nine and ten in the morning, the enemy came to attack us with their junk ships, which they were long preparing. Those ships were stuffed with wool packs, &c; between their planks with junk, to make them impenetrable by shot, and channels were made to convey water, that they might not take fire. They also had a cover over them like the roof of a house, which was bomb proof. They were ten in number, five of which were two-deckers. In those ships were their greatest hopes. Their design was to make a breach, and storm. Two Princes of the Royal Blood of France came (some time before the ships were ready) to see us demolished; and the Prince of Naffas had a command. There was an army of 30,000 men; and the grand combined fleet of France and Spain, consisting of 51 sail of the line, 7 of which were three-deckers. All the hills round about were covered with spectators: Many came from different countries, and feared they should be too late to see Gibraltar taken. When the ships came to anchor, within 7 or 800 yards of us, the action began. The multitudes on the hills shouted, and bid them fire, and take Gibraltar. The fire was heavy from their batteries, as well as their ships. We pelted them in a plentiful manner with red-hot shot, 13 inch and howitzer shells. The cannonade was terrible! Never was there any thing like it since the invention of cannon. I assure you, several small birds were so affected, that they fell trembling on the ground. Before ten at night we had six ships in flames; and the whole were in the same condition before the next morning—not one escaped. It was shocking to hear the cries of the wretches in the ships on fire. The Spaniards did not attempt to assist them. Our shot and shells sent numbers of boats (which were crowded) to the bottom. Notwithstanding the heavy fire from the enemy, and the danger of the explosion of the ships, our boats went and saved many. We took 350 men, and six officers, prisoners. It was melancholy to see the number of dead bodies floating on the water, some without heads, and some without arms and legs. It is computed that the enemy lost, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, above 3000 men. The ships on fire, and the explosion, afforded the most magnificent sight that ever was seen here. When they blew up, columns of dark smoke issued from them, of a prodigious height, which seemed to have large white plumes, as capitals. However, the Spaniards give us great credit for our humanity, (though they are resolved not to follow our example) and did not imagine it to be in the power of mortals to manage guns and mortars as our artillery did that day. If they had conquered us, they were not to be troubled with prisoners: We were to be put to death. I am really at a loss to determine whether they are more cowardly or cruel. My command was at the Old Mole, where I had near 200 guns and 50 mortars firing on my rear, and the junk ships on my front, so that I was between two heavy fires. We lost some men. Captain Reeves was killed, and two other Captains and a Lieutenant wounded. It was reported that I was killed; every one was sure of it; and the General himself believed it, as it was not contradicted till night. Many were surprised to see me the next day; and I was the talk of the garrison. I had a twenty-six pound shot graz'd my toes, and was near taking off my legs; but, praised be God, I was not hurt. 11th October, in the morning, a 74 gun Spanish ship, belonging to the fleet, was drove near the King's Bastion by a storm. We fired at her, and she struck to us. She is one of the finest ships they had; is called the St Michael. We took six hundred prisoners in her. If the storm had continued a little longer we should have taken more of them. Many of the fleet were damaged at that time. The Spaniards continue to fire, though they are leaving their camp every day. The French have left them some time ago. I hope it will soon be over."

On the 2d instant died at Dunfermline, in the flower of her age, Miss Grace Cochrane, daughter of Mr Hugh Cochrane of Burnside, supervisor of excise at that place. Her friends and relations will please accept of this as a proper notification of her death.

Last letters from India bring an account of the death of Captain Patrick Hagart, of the 100th regiment, much regretted.

On the 28th November last, the Sheriff-depute of the county of Berwick, after taking the necessary proofs of the prices of grain within that county, opened the port of Eyemouth for the importation of barley, oats, and oatmeal, until the 1st day of February next.

On the night of Monday the 25th instant, as two officers of Excise were proceeding to Fraserburgh, accompanied by a servant's servant, who conducted a horse and cart with three ans of brandy and a cask of tea, which the officers had seized that evening, they were overtaken near the bridge of Philoth by three men, who gave them a deal of opprobrious abusive language, and threw a shower of stones at them. The servant who conducted the cart having gone off the high road among the adjoining bents hills to shun the effect of the stones, it is not known with certainty what passed between the officers and the men who pursued them, but it is a melancholy truth that two of the men lost their lives. They prove to be George and William Steels of Cummington. The former died on the spot; the latter, after being carried to a neighbouring house, and quelling till next forenoon, expired in great agonies.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE:
to His Excellency GEORGE NUGENT, Earl TEMPLE, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland, a humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, in common council assembled.

WE, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, with the greatest pleasure attend your Excellency, to return our most unfeigned thanks for your attention to the inhabitants of this city and kingdom, by your able endeavours to reduce the high price of corn, which must fail to engage the affections of all ranks of people in this kingdom.

"The experience we have already had of your Excellency's administration, gives us a full assurance of all those blessings which a good and wise government can confer upon a just and grateful people, and makes us consider your Excellency's administration a singular happiness to this kingdom."

His Excellency's Answer.

"IT gives me the greatest satisfaction to receive from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, this honourable testimony to my endeavours to reduce the price of grain, by discouraging an export of so extensive and alarming a nature, as would shortly have involved this kingdom in the greatest of all calamities.

"Every attention to the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing poor, ought to be the first care of a good government. I need not say how truly I feel this object from every principle of duty and inclination; and I must add, the satisfaction I receive, in seeing every endeavour supported by the zeal and activity of your Lordship, whose filiality and humanity must ever recommend you to the gratitude and affection of your fellow-citizens."

Extract of a letter from Limerick, Nov. 15.

"On the 6th inst. sailed from Tarbert Roads, the Ariel fleet of war with her convoy, the Aurora tender and trade from this port."—In the Aurora were embarked 140 fine able young fellows, who went off in high spirits, being part of the 20,000 men voted by our parliament to his Majesty."

Extract of a letter from Belfast, November 26.

"Captain William Pinkerton arrived here last night, and gives us the following account: That he sailed from Liverpool on Thursday the 21st instant, a passenger on board the ship Three Friends, Captain Sutter, bound for Newry; that about four o'clock on Friday morning last, it came to blow very hard, the wind at South; and, at two o'clock P. M. being then six leagues off the bar of Carlingford, they carried away their main-yard; at which time Captain Pinkerton recommended it to Captain Sutter to bear away for the Loch of Belfast, being, in his opinion, the only place they could look into with safety. But the pilot then on board (John Clark, allowed to be one of the best pilots in Newry, who was returning from Liverpool, having carried a foreign vessel from Newport to Chester) said that he would engage to carry the vessel over the bar in safety, there being plenty of water until two thirds ebb,—and at half past four she struck upon the bar, and stuck, and lay there till the flood tide, when she beat over the bar into Cranford Bay, where she lost her masts and overset; but providentially the passengers and crew were saved by boats from the shore.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 28.

"Such is the present uncertain state of politics on this side the water, that positive orders have been issued from one of the highest departments in the Castle, that no new arrangements whatever should take place, as they could not be confident of the present Viceroy remaining here another fortnight."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, December 3.

"All the regiments up to the 6th are to be disbanded as soon as the definitive treaty of peace is signed, but the officers thereof, when on half pay, are to go according to seniority into such of the old regiments as shall be stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, as vacancies therein happen by deaths or promotions. The officers in his Majesty's garrisons abroad to ride in seniority as before.

"The reason why the reduction of the army at this peace is greater than the last by ten regiments, is the number of royal garrisons being so much less in number than at that time, as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charlestown, Savannah, St Augustine, Mobile, and the island of Minorca, which altogether took fourteen regiments for their peace establishment.

"It is computed that this kingdom will gain by the herring fishery of this season on the north-west coast, upwards of 80,000. which sum might be trebled, but for the want of sufficient number of boats and vessels. It is with pleasure, however, we hear, that a cod-fishery is to succeed that of herrings, from which great returns are expected, if the season continues favourable."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Nov. 26.

"Last night, arrived at the Cove the Sally, of London, Captain Verco, from Quebec, the 25th ult. and joined the fleet at Brecque island, from whence he sailed the 3d inst. under convoy of his Majesty's ship Assistance of 50 guns, and Surprise frigate of 28 guns. Captain Verco was separated from the convoy on the 5th, in the Gulph of St Lawrence, by a very heavy gale of wind, and did not meet any thing on his passage since parting the convoy, which consisted of fourteen private vessels: Says, that about ten days before he left Quebec, about 25 sail of light transports, all fitted at Quebec, for the reception of troops, after taking in full complement of water and provisions, had failed thence under convoy of the Albemarle and Dedalus, but where bound to could not ascertain: Says, that the received opinion at Quebec was, that they were gone to New York, to take troops in for the West Indies; and some people went so far as to say, that all our forces were to evacuate New York. All was quiet at Quebec, and Irish provisions plenty and very cheap."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

O D E Written on the Approach of Winter.

The Author's Age Seventeen.

L O ! Winter comes with horrid train!

See, tempests from the wat'ry main

Darken the golden skies!

The Zephyrs with the Muses fly

To an elysium on high;

They hand in hand arise,

Farewell to beauty, and to flowers,

To the sweet songsters of the bowers:

That raise the chanting lay;

To groves that form'd the ev'ning shade,

Where whispers plac'd the blushing maid,

Or lover sigl'd the day.

To Summer's sweet enchanting scene,

The beauteous ev'ning sky serene,

The morning's blushing hue;

To bright Phœbus' enliv'ning rays,

To the endearment of those days,

We bid our last adieu!

The blooming flowers that deck'd the vale;

That gave their fragrance to the gale;

Fair Nature's work divine!

The hills where verdure once appear'd,

Where the wild sylvan Maids rear'd

Apollo's rural shrine,

Become now checker'd o'er with snow,
Where trees won't bud, nor flowers will blow;

No lovers wave the wreath:

The lofty hills, with beauty crown'd,

Form now a wretched scene around,

A solitary heath:

Where ghosts appear, where spirits walk,

Where witches round their chidren talk;

Where howling monstros roar;

Where wand'ring poor unpitied die,

In calm and peaceful slumbers lie,

To feel the storm no more.

See lightnings flash, and thunders roll,

Heard ye the peals from pole to pole—

The elemental war?

See, snow is mountain'd up on high,

Bursting tempests pollute the sky,

And darken Sol's bright car!

O ! where, from these mis'ries below,

From these bewildering斯?

Our aking eyes shall turn?

The skies their wonted charms resign,

The whole creation does repine,

Fair Nature seems to mourn!

Winter has banish'd from our sight

All pleasing scenes of sweet delight;

No longer joy they bring;

O ! may the seafon soon return,

When Nature, ceasing for to mourn,

Shall hail another Spring,

Then shall the gentle Zephyrs play,

Sol shall reflect a warmer ray,

And deck the ev'ning sky;

The woods grow green, the flowers shall blow,

The hills with new-sprung verdure glow,

And charm the longing eye.

The beauteous Nalts shall be seen

Where streamlets flow in alleys green,

Beneath their jessamine bowers;

The lover wanders with his maid,

He finds the well-known ev'ning shade,

And crowns her Queen of flowers.

In harmony the birds shall raise

Their wild, enchanting notes of praise,

In ecstasy they'll sing,

Deck'd with flowers Nature shall appear,

To hail the season of the year,

To bless the new born Spring.

PLACCUS.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 9. William, Thomson, from Stockton, with wheat and oats,
Good Intent, Dick, from Lynn, with barley.
Jean, Bell, from Glasgow, with sugar.
Lady Francis, Liston, from Hull, with bark and goods.
And some vessels with coals.

By desire,

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of December, in the
ASSEMBLY HALL,
For the Benefit of the MUSIC belonging to the
Edinburgh Defensive Band,

There will be performed,

A CONCERT.

The Vocal and Instrumental Parts by the most celebrated Performers

After the CONCERT there will be

A BALLET.

TICKETS, price Three Shillings, to be had at MR COULTER'S, Hosier,
at the Cross, and at the Music Shops.

LINEN DRAPERY and HABERDASHERY GOODS.

ROBERT GOURLAY, junior,

Head of the Royal Bank Clof, Edinburgh,

IS just returned from London, where he has purchased a Large Assortment of Goods adapted for the Winter. PRINTED CLOTHS, not only remarkably Elegant, but uncommonly Cheap. Great variety of Muslins, Modes, Sattins, Demittis, Durants, Ribands, &c. at the most reasonable rates.

At same shop may be had, excellent 7-8ths and 4-5ths wide Scots Linens and Cambrics. As they are lately returned from the Bleaching, the Public may rely upon their being perfectly fresh, fine colours, and the fabric remarkably well preserved.

Every kind of Millinery Work done on the shortest notice, and newest taste.

SILK GAUZE MANUFACTORY.

JAMES BEATSON, and Co. Silk Gauze Manufacturers, Potterrow, Edinburgh, take this opportunity of thanking the Public, and their friends for their past favours, and hope their diligence and attention to business will secure the continuance of their future custom.

They have presently on hand an elegant assortment of Gauzes, all of the newest and most fashionable patterns, which they are selling on the very lowest terms, in wholesale and retail.

As the shall ever study to have by them a great variety of Gauzes suited to the seasons, they flatter themselves, that the superior quality of their goods, and the reasonableness of their terms, will give entire satisfaction to all their employers.

N. B. Commissions from the country carefully and speedily executed.

TO be SOLD, by auction, on Thursday the 12th December, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in John Thomson and Co's Ware house, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ.

</

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On being dressed in a Lady's Clothes.

E NCOMPASS'D in this graceful garb,

E What thoughts infame my breast!

What visions of gay-fancied joy!

What dreams of being blest!

Dear happy robes that erst contain'd

The loveliest of her kind,

Befriend a raging, restless wretch,

Restore his peace of mind.

Go—in her breast, where virtue dwells,

And all that's good or pure,

Whisper, in supplicating strains,

The torments I endure.

The form you late so fondly bound,

Oh! could I call it mine!

All other joys on earth I'd spurn,

And think my lot divine.

Sure Cupid, 'mongst the flowing plait,

Lurk'd in some corner near,

And, from his ambush aiming sure,

Keen struck the heedless deer.

What madness could my mind possess,

Thus rashly to presume,

Like Hercules on Oeta's top,

The treacherous robe t' assume?

Betray'd like him, and innocent,

I dread no danger nigh;

Like him, in strange new tortures wrapt,

I burn, I rage, I die.

Nicolson's-street.

LYCIDAS.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 6. Janet, Macalister, from Barras, with herrings.
Katty, Taylor, from the Highlands, with ditto.
Fly, Porter, from Liverpool, with goods.
Margaret, Macalister, from Belfast, with ditto.

HOUSES TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

For the encouragement of purchasers, and to insure a roup, the up-sets sums are put down much below the value.

The following GREAT TENEMENT of LAND, called CAMPBELL'S LAND, lying in the Canongate of Edinburgh, upon the north side of the High Street, opposite to Lady Milton's lodging, in the following lots, all well lighted.

I. The Ground Storey, consisting of a large parlour, another ditto or bed-room, with bed-closet, servants room, common cellar, two wine-cellars with catacombs, laundry and coal cellar within the house; the two last with separate entries.

The Storey above, communicating by a stair from within, consists of six handsome rooms, kitchen, and servants rooms, closets, larder and pantry, all which were, some time possessed by the late Robert Gardiner, Esq; the proprietor, afterwards by Sir James Riddell, and now by Doctor Christie. Upset price 400l. Sterling.

II. The Second Storey of the said tenement, presently possessed by Mrs Murray, and insured in the Friendly Insurance Office, and premium paid up, consisting of five genteel rooms, kitchen, servants rooms, and cellar. Upset price 250l. Sterling.

III. The Third Storey of the said tenement, lately possessed by Mr Newton, consisting of four genteel rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars. Upset price 150l. Sterling.

IV. The Fourth, or Uppermost Storey, presently possessed by Mr Paterson advocate, consisting of six genteel rooms, closets, kitchen, garret, and cellar. Upset price 150l. Sterling.

There are in the clole two stables, with four stalls each; hay-lofts, and two coach-houses: another stable with three stalls and hay-loft; also another stable for six stalls and hay-loft, which will be sold separately or with the lodgings. The upset prices will be very moderate.

As also the following other SUBJECTS, lying in the burgh of Linlithgow, opposite to the crois, and where there are good markets, viz.

I. That large, elegant, and commodious Lodging, with the offices and gardens, now converted into pleasure ground, and sloping banks and walks, some time possessed by James Glen, Esq; of Longcroft, consisting of the following conveniences, viz.

First Floor, kitchen, scullery, pantry, and servants rooms, or lobby, with a fire place; parlour with a large press in it, laundry, and cellar.

Second Floor, large lobby, dining-room about 31 feet long and about 21 feet broad, and 15 feet high, elegantly finished, with a large bow window in the west end of it, and above the same two bed rooms and a closet. These command an agreeable view of the loch and country to the west and north; and on the same floor with the dining-room, a drawing-room and a bed-room, (each with large presses) and a dressing closet with a fire place.

Third Floor, two bed-rooms, a dressing closet with a fire place, two rooms for servants; and above the same other two rooms and closets.

The above Subjects are pleasantly and delightfully situated, having easy communication with the Lochpich, and royal palace of Linlithgow; are within twelve miles of the city of Edinburgh, by a good turnpike road, and fit to accommodate a large and genteel family. Upset price, L. 400 Sterling.

II. That TENEMENT lying in the said burgh of Linlithgow, at a small distance from the said great lodging, with the stables, cellar, and garden, as presently possessed by John Inglis, officer of excise, and Thomas Currie, vintner, excepting the undermolt half of the said garden, a little stable, and a space of ground for a midden-head thereto, already sold. Upset price L. 163 Sterling.

The progress of writs and conditions of roup may be seen in the hands of Allan Clarke, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Thomas Cockburne, writer to the signet, any person inclining to purchase my apply.

And such of the creditors of Humphrey Bland Gardner, as have not yet lodged notes of their claims, and of the vouchers thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, with the said Thomas Cockburne, or Allan Clarke, are requested to do the same without delay.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th December curr. between the hours of twelve and two mid-day,

THE LANDS OF DALMARNOCK, NEW-

LANDS, KINNYHILL, and BURNBANK, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, either in whole or in such lots as shall be conveniently apportioned upon the roup, all lately pertaining to Mr Gray of Dalmarnock; and, if not then sold, those parts which are not in tack, will be let for the ensuing crop.

For further particulars apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

The Creditors of the said Mr Gray are hereby required to lodge with Mr Hamilton the trustee, their grounds of debt, with affidavits to the verity thereof; and all persons indebted for coal, are entreated immediately to pay the same to the trustee, or Mr Robert Gray, who has power to discharge the same.

Orders for coals given in at Mr Hamilton's writing-room, Queen-street, will be punctually executed.



FOR LONDON,

THE LEITH PACKET,

JOHN THOMSON, Master,

WILL be in Leith Roads by the 7th, and ready to sail from thence by the 12th instant, wind and weather serving.

This vessel has neat accommodation for passengers, who can apply to the master, at the house of William Watt, opposite to the Pipes in Leith.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

III. A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, possessed by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen, and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance at 4000l. Scots, or 333 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 350l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morison's close, being the fifth Storey of Syme's Land, consisting of two rooms, bed closets, and kitchen; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1200l. Scots, or 107 l. 10s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90l.

III. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and kitchen, with a cellar, entering from the close, possessed by Mr Bow merchant. Upset price 165l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds and articles of roup.

A HOUSE AND WRIGHT'S SHOP TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of December next, at six o'clock afternoon.

A Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, entering both from the Horse Wynd and Cowgate, consisting of seven rooms and a kitchen, with a small area before the House, as lately possessed by Dr Buchan, and now by Colonel Edmondstone; with a small house at the back thereof, presently possessed by Mr Kinnaird, as an laboratory.

A L S O,

A WRIGHT'S SHOP, entering from the Horse Wynd, with a Wood Yard, as presently possessed by Mr Matthie. The shop may be seen any time betwixt and the day of sale.

The House will be shown on Tuesdays and Fridays, between twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars apply to Robert Playfair, writer, Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

HOUSES AND BAKEHOUSE,

IN EDINBURGH AND PLEASANCE, TO SELL,

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 23d day of January 1783, at five o'clock afternoon.

I. That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey of that large tenement at the head of Liberton's Wynd, fronting the High-street, presently possessed by the Misses Preston, with the Garrets belonging thereto. The house consists of four rooms, two closets, (one of which contains a bed,) kitchen, larder, and other conveniences; and the rent of it, when lately let, was 28l. The garret consists of three apartments, and rents at 5l.

II. A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the second storey of that tenement near the foot of the Pleasance, consisting of three rooms, kitchen, and closets, possessed by Robert Tait shoemaker, at 7l. of rent; with a garret room let at 1l. 5s. And,

III. The RIGHT and BENEFIT of a TACK of the first storey or ground-flat of said last-mentioned tenement, of which there are forty years to run from Whitunday last; and the yearly rent payable by it being 6l. 10s. This house consists of one room and kitchen, a baking house, oven, and shop; and is presently possessed by Richard Robertson. Rent 10l. The surp's rent thus 3l. 10s.

The two last lots will be sold together or separately.

The premises will be shown by the present possessors every lawful day, from twelve to three o'clock.

The progress of writs, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover-street; to whom those inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

LANDS TO SELL,

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1783, within the house of Mrs Weir vintner in Dunse, between the hours of ten and twelve forenoon.

The Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated, and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eyemouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat manion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr Home of Wedderburn, and pay an yearly feu-duty of 7d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnson of Templehill, one of Mr Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a private bargain any time before the sale; and the title-deeds of the lands, and copies of the articles of the roup, may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunse.

SALE OF LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, on Friday the 20th December 1782, at one o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of NEWTON, including the Baronies of Newton and Mellenfield, with the Mains of Newton, Manor Place, Offices, Houses, Pigeon-house, Gardens, Inclosures, Plantings, and Pertinents, comprehending the towns and lands of Mellenfield, Brankentoun, Meikle and Little Leidhams, Glencraig, Gateside, Nether Gatehouse, Comecaufie, with the Mill of Newton, Mill-lands, mullions of the whole of both baronies, teinds, parfonage, and vicarage, haill mosses and pertinents, all lying in the parish of Culshamond, and county of Aberdeen. Of free yearly rent, computing the farm-meal at 10s. per boll 508 l. 7s. Sterling, exclusive of all services. The estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water Ury, of the bell foil, early clole field, well accommodated with peats and firing from mosses in the middle of the estate, and may be much improved at an easy charge.

The mansion-house is lately built, very substantially and well fitted up for accommodating a large family. The offices lately built and commodious; the Mains all inclosed and fenced round with thorn hedges in the greatest order; and several plantations and belts round the farm in the most flourishing state, and in wood of extent above 100 acres. All the Mains is in the highest order, and a command of rich clay or marl on the estate and neighbourhood by privilege for manure.

The estate holds of the Crown above 1000l. Scots of valued rent, the teind valued, and the title-deeds unexceptionable. The church has been lately repaired, and the manse, office-houses, and school-house lately built. There is easy access and good roads, and the great road from Aberdeen to Huntly leads through the estate. In the above computation of rent, there is no value put on the mansion-house, pigeons-house, gardens, or plantings.

For the encouragement of offerers, the whole premises will be set up at 13000l. Sterling. And, if the purchaser inclines, a considerable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further information, application may be made to Captain Alexander Davidson, the proprietor, at Newton. Mr Innes of Breda at Aberdeen, and Mr Lachlan Duff writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

AGNES CLARK, Willow of Thomas Winterup merchant in Jedburgh, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer, for a Gift of ULTIMUS HERES of the subjects and effects, heritable and moveable, of the said Thomas Winterup, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

BY ADJOURNMENT.—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.—SALE OF LANDS in the Shire of Renfrew.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th December 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALI and WHOLE the Lands of EASTER WALKINSHAW, with the houses and pertinents lying within the parish and shire of Renfrew, as the same are possessed by James Storie. These Lands are at present out of lease, have not been raised in the rents for twenty-three years past, and hold blench of a subject superior. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paisley, are well adapted, for situations, for houses to carry on manufactures, and being adjacent to the water of Gryfe, a bleachfield may be erected on the lands to great advantage. For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset-price will be reduced to 1800l. Sterling, being twenty-two and a half years purchase of the rent that has been offered by a good tenant for a lease.

The conditions of roup and title-deeds of the lands are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelson jun. clerk to the signet; to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or Charles Maxwell merchant in Paisley, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

These Lands will be likewise sold by private bargain, at any time betwixt and the day of sale, if a reasonable price is offered.

SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c.

IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d of January 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,